

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY JUNE 28, 1907

The No Contract System in Action.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that for many years past no contract has been made by Amador county for the furnishing of record books, such as deeds, mortgages and other record books used by the county officers. The amount paid for such books foots up into many hundreds of dollars in the course of a year—exceeding by many times the total cost for other branches of stationery, for which proposals for bids have been annually called, in a long-drawn out list some of the absurdities of which were pointed out in these columns last week.

The law on this subject in section 23 of the county government act reads:

The board of supervisors shall annually fix the price at which the county shall be supplied with job printing and blank books. . . . and each county officer shall procure such blank books . . . at a price no greater than is so fixed, and certify the bills therefor to the board of supervisors. . . . This is plain enough. And yet for over a decade this law has been totally ignored with regard to blank books, and in a great measure with respect to printing also, for the rates have not been properly established for more than ten years. In other counties the law is being complied with, and the Ledger from its exchange list is enabled to gather the prices established in other counties for such work. The comparison is not at all to the credit of the county managers in Amador. It shows that the taxpayers have been called upon to pay far more under the loose system here than in counties where rates have been fixed in accordance with law. We have before us the rates established by Monterey county for instance, and with these we present the prices which have been allowed in Amador county for the same class of work, as compiled from the bills paid, and row in possession of the treasurer. These claims extend no further back than the present year.

The figures in the Amador column include the expressage to Jackson, which in itself amounts to quite an item in the course of a year. The first show what Amador county has actually paid, the other what such supplies would cost in Monterey:

Amador Monterey		
6 field enrollment bks \$24.60	\$ 2.80	
1 delinquent roll	32.00	18.50
5 vol. assessment roll 102.15	70.00	

The list of rates established in Monterey includes some 40 different kinds of record books.

There are just as many kinds required in the conduct of Amador's business. Assuming that the ratio of difference in price runs all through the list against Amador, it may be imagined how the people of this county have lost under the law defying system persisted in for so many years. We will not attempt to approximate the total. We do say, however, that it is only a reasonable assumption that some undercurrent has been working to prevent the strict compliance with the law. Governing bodies cannot be presumed to ignore a plain law without a motive. Every bill allowed for these blank books under the present no-rate system is illegal. We believe, the supervisors who have allowed them, the auditor who has audited them, and the treasurer who has paid them, are each responsible on official bonds for such payments. If we are not mistaken, this question was tested in Sacramento years ago. Supplies were obtained without contract or a previous establishment of rates, and the claims were protested. The protest was sustained by the proper official, and the firms furnishing the supplies got nothing. It was admitted that the prices were not unreasonable, but the law had not been complied with, and that was a bar to payment.

Not that the county could be reimbursed threefold for the money so paid. Probably the treasurer, who actually paid the bills, is primarily responsible, although, perhaps, little to blame for the state of affairs. He, however, in case of being required to refund, would fall back upon the auditor, and that officer could trace back the responsibility to the supervisors who allowed the bills.

Now let us see how claims are examined and allowed when the same are supposed to be controlled by a contract under the lowest bid system. Year after year the contract for stationery has been let, with a long rignarole of articles, a large percentage of which is worse than dead weight. But how do the prices allowed compare with the contract prices. We will take the items of the stationery bill allowed in June and compare the same with the prices. The first column of figures shows the price allowed and paid, and the second the contract price, or a blank where on account of the quantity ordered or other reasons, the item does not fall within the contract list:

Allowed Contract		
100 manuscript—	\$1.00	
2 ostrich feathers—	4.00	0.60
1 penal—	0.10	

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.

2 doz. blotters	0.20	ream 1.75
1 yd. oil cloth	0.75	
1 doz. penholders	0.75	0.75
gross rubber bands 16	0.25	
gross rubber bands 32	0.75	
1 doz. blue pencils	1.20	
2 files	0.30	0.60
gross bands 32	0.75	
1 gross bands 64	1.30	
7-12 doz. pens	0.65	
Whisk broom	0.25	
Box carbon paper	3.00	3.00

Only one item in the entire list lines up squarely with the contract; that is the box of carbon paper \$3. 2 ostrich dusters are allowed for \$1, when the contract calls for 60c. The one dozen penholders are charged at the highest priced article in the contract list, namely: Bank penholders. The two dozen blotters, (we presume, the usual size for such articles) are charged 20 cents. The contract calls ream blotting paper 19x24, \$1.75, which is a totally different proposition. Two sheets of 19x24 paper will cut 36 blotters of ordinary size, and as there are 500 sheets to a ream, this is at the rate of \$55 per ream, instead of \$1.75 as given in contract—a startling difference. Pens are ordered by the dozen, instead of by the gross; and single pencils instead of by the dozen or gross. When the law making body passed a statute that supplies shall be "let by contract to the lowest bidder," it meant to accomplish something of a practical and economical nature. Every official concerned is charged with the carrying out of the contract according to its spirit and letter. It means that articles that are required in actual use, and in quantities to suit shall be contracted for, and the supervisors are elected to see that the law is a live one, not a thing to be thrust aside into the realm of forgetfulness as soon as the contract is signed.

Looking over the printing bills we find about the same state of affairs. The bills allowed do not conform to the established rates, in many instances. It is a damaging indictment of the county administration to say that notwithstanding repeated demands for a revision of the printing schedule to meet existing conditions—that schedule remains exactly the same as when adopted ten years ago. Indeed, it has never been re-adopted in due form since that time. If you want to find the printing rates, you have to turn back to the minutes of the supervisors in 1897. As far as we know the itemized list entered in the minutes of that year is the only standard of comparison for the ten years that have elapsed since. This is the way the rates for job printing and advertising have been annually established in Amador county. We are aware that a list of printing rates is set forth in the minutes of 1904, but this was nothing more practically than an arbitrary re-adoption of the 1897 list.

In the list of bills cancelled in May last, we find the following list of printing supplies from the Dispatch office:

250 envelopes 6 1/2	\$2.50
1000 letter heads	7.00
250 envelopes	2.50
1000 letter heads	2.50
1000 envelopes No 7	5.00

Not a single item squares up with the "so-called" established rates. Either the quantity ordered or the price charged is out of joint, and in every case the charge is in excess of the rates. This will be seen more clearly by comparing a bill presented to the board by the Dispatch in May last, and items of a similar character contained in a bill presented in June (last month) by the Ledger as follows:

500 6 1/2 Envelopes	\$3.50
500 6 1/2 "	3.50
250 Envelopes No. 10	3.00
100 " " 12	2.00

Ledger.
500 Envelopes 6 1/2 \$2.50
500 " " No. 10 3.00
Notice that the Dispatch was paid the same price for 250 envelopes, as the Ledger got for 500, the grade being in favor of the Ledger articles; for 500 envelopes the Dispatch pocketed by the allowance of the supervisors \$1 more than the Ledger. For 250 No. 10 envelopes the Dispatch secured \$3, for which sum the Ledger furnished 500. The letter heads and No. 7 envelopes are overcharged also.

To make this clear we reproduce the rates on such articles established in 1897. Think of the absurdity of traveling back ten years to find the price list of articles that the law requires to be set forth every year. Here it is:

Letter heads,—12 lb. per 1000	\$6.00
" " " " 500	4.00
Envelopes, 6 in. or No. 6 1/2 1000	3.50
" " " " 500	2.50
" " " " 250	2.00
Envelopes No. 10	1.00 - 4.50
" " " " 500	3.00
" " " " 250	2.25

We can hardly blame our cotempor-

ary for treating the schedule as obsolete. In the ten years of shuffle of "The rates for printing and advertising are hereby established the same as last year," one may be forgiven, for forgetting or ignoring a schedule that has been sleeping a Rip Van Winkle sleep in the official records for such a protracted period. The vitality ought to have passed out of the thing years ago. The facts above given show that it has outlived its usefulness anyway. The absurdity and unfairness of the thing is manifest when one printer is permitted to ignore the schedule, and another considers himself bound by it, while the supervisors heed not the difference. Such is the supervision to which the people of Amador county are being treated. Then again, the very idea that a rate established ten years ago—even applicable at that ancient date—is equally adapted to the conditions of to-day, is ridiculous. To show that the taxpayers are getting the worst of it at both ends, we present herewith a list of prices under the "so-called" Amador schedule, and the rates established for the current year in other counties, where the supervisors try to obey the mandate to establish the rates annually.

Mont- Cala- Ama-		
Assessment lists per copy	vers 100	\$20.00
Pol taxes, bks of 100	0.30	1.00
Tax receipts	16.00	20.00
Claims against county 1000	8.00	10.00 40.00
Letter heads 1000	5.00	6.00 6.00
Envelopes	1.50	1.50 2.50

We have been asked why it is in this year of 1907, the tax rate is kept around the \$2 mark, whereas over 20 years ago, with a far less assessment roll we managed to get along just as well with a greatly reduced tax rate. This is not intended for a political inquiry. It is not designed to compare democratic with republican rule in Amador county. We simply say that a quarter of a century ago, property holders were not called upon to pay anything like the amount they now pay for self-government.

In reply to this query we can only say that if the lax methods set forth in this issue in the allowance of claims pervade the whole governmental machine, it will help to explain the increasing burdens of the taxpayers. What private business would stand up under the stress and strain herein indicated. We have merely skipped over a few instances, there are plenty more that might be looked up. It is about time there was a general shaking up in the interest of good government. It ever a thorough examination of county affairs was needed, with a view of inquiring into the illegal payment of money, and compelling the repayment of funds improperly drawn or overcharges, it is now. Slipshod methods ought not to be tolerated any longer. What sort of a reputation are we making to invite a share of the home-seekers, who are pouring into the state by thousands. We must mend our ways, or they will continue to pass us by. We will continue to ventilate this subject in future issues.

There is no case of indigestion, no matter how irritable or how obstinate that will not be speedily relieved by the use of Kodol. The main factor in curing the stomach of any dis-order is rest, and the only way to get rest is to actually digest the food for the stomach itself. Kodol will do it. It is a scientific preparation of vegetable acids containing the very same juices found in a healthy stomach. It conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, Black 44; residence, Black 394; Jackson.

"Christ lost, or a Tragedy of the Mother Lode," will be Rec. C. E. Wiggins' theme at the Methodist church next Sunday evening. At 11 a. m., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Sunday school at 2 p. m. A cordial welcome awaits you at each service.

Dwyer's Early Risers
The famous little pills.

MARRIED.
ROBERTS-DWYER. — In Jackson. June 27, 1907, by Rev. J. G. Gleason, Louis G. Roberts to Miss Agnes Dwyer, both of Jackson.



GRAND 4th JULY CELEBRATION

New York Ranch.

PROGRAM.
Horse Racing
Footbal
Slow races,
Donkey race, etc.

BASEBALL—Jackson vs West Point for purse of \$50.

TUG OF WAR.

DANCING on large open-air platform
Music by brass band.
And other amusements and features to be announced later.
Hot dinner and supper served on the
To conclude with a

Grand Ball at Night

Plenty to eat both day and night for all who attend.

PINE GROVE.

Times in and around our town are looking up. Everybody is busy in his own special way providing for the future. The incoming stage rolls in loaded with passengers to its utmost capacity nearly every night, which signifies something doing.

We are told that some of our business men will make an effort to celebrate independence day, and we hope that any that choose to come this way will be entertained through the day and evening, for we have some patriotic citizens in Pine Grove. So here's "three cheers for the land of the free and the home of the brave."

A fine automobile passed through our town from Volcano on Sunday morning, which enlivened the monotony for a while. The machine was 40 horse power, but owing to the scarcity of the necessary fuel Grille's horse power came to the rescue.

Bob Ballentine, wife and daughter, returned to their home in Davisville the first of the week. Miss Mattie Ballentine accompanying them for a visit.

Mrs Frank Ludekins has been visiting her mother, Mrs Ballentine, during the past week.

Earl Liversedge returned home for a short visit with his parents and friends on the 15th inst. Earl has been employed in the mines in Tonopah for the past fifteen months.

Mrs Rube Walker and Miss Ethel attended the funeral of Mrs Styles in Sutter Creek last week. Deceased being a grandmother of the former.

Ernest Williams, a former resident of Pine Grove, has returned to our burg again.

Mrs Tom Walker of Oakland, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs Barnes and family took their departure for Stockton on Thursday.

Miss Maud Adams returned home, after a week's visit with friends at the county seat.

Al Berry has moved his family into the house lately vacated by Mrs Barnes.

AUKUM.

June 25.—Otis French, who has been away for five months, working with the U. P. Company railroad force above Oroville, paid these parts a visit Sunday last. He is only here to spend the 4th when he will return to railroad work again.

Quite a number of young folks of this vicinity attended the dance Saturday night at Plymouth, and the Italian picnic Sunday at Amador.

Grover Deaver was a visitor at these parts Sunday evening last.

The many friends of Fred Thoms, the Plymouth postmaster, were sorry to hear that his son-in-law, who married his oldest daughter, committed suicide at Los Angeles a few days ago. He blew his brains out with pistol. He left no writings so I have heard, and no cause is assigned for his action.

Fred Schroeder and his wife went down to Folsom last week, on a visit to the latter's sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs Frank Traganza.

Mr and Mrs Isaac McClary from Oleta, went down to San Francisco on Saturday last, called there by the announcement that their granddaughter, now wife of Hugh H. Bell, had met with the misfortune to fall and break her leg, this being done immediately upon her arising from a sick bed of several months' standing.

Giddy Dick.

Garden hose, lawn sprinklers, lawn mowers, rakes, hoes and spades, in fact everything needed for lawn or garden at V. Giovannoni & Co.

HEADS COLLEGES

San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Stockton, Fresno, Santa Ana, Riverside
Normal, Engineering
Tuition may be used in any of these schools at student's convenience. Students have the benefit of the cooperation of all heads in securing positions. Write to Head's College in the city of your choice. Jue28-6m

Danger in Delay
Kidney Diseases are Too Dangerous for Jackson People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney trouble is that they get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Head's is gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease follow in merciless succession. Don't neglect your kidneys. Cure the kidneys with the certain and safe remedy, Donan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs D. Hutchins of 801 C street, Marysville, Calif., says: "When I commenced taking Donan's Kidney Pills I was suffering from lumbago. I had it by spells, and it was often exceedingly painful, especially when I stooped or straightened up, causing severe twinges. I knew of Donan's Kidney Pills curing others of similar trouble and decided to try them. I went to a drug store and got a box. The result was that I obtained such great benefit that I can highly recommend this remedy to all sufferers from backache or any kidney ailment." For sale by all dealers, Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Donan's and take no other.

May 24.

We offer Conservative Investments in Non-Taxable
Municipal, Railroad & Corporation
BONDS
Netting an income of from 3 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent.
Correspondence invited. E. H. ROLLINS & SONS.
Kohl Building, San Francisco.

"THE CLAN SPECKELS."

Several of our well-meaning but misinformed contemporaries assume to place the Speckels family in the role of public benefactors. If history counts for anything the Speckels family, collectively and individually, never did any thing pro bono publico. The annals of the family discount the supposition that Rudolph Speckels has any other aim in view at this time than the absorption of the franchises of the San Francisco street railways.

Hark back twenty years. The Havemeyer sugar trust acquired a sugar refinery in San Francisco—the American—which Claus Speckels, father of Rudolph, contemptuously called a "laundry." Speckels met this invasion of his preserves west of the Missouri River by a counter-invasion of the Havemeyer territory. He built a splendid refinery at Philadelphia, all pro bono publico. A few months later the sugar trust had that refinery; Claus Speckels, if report be true, was several million dollars richer; and the territory west of the Missouri River was safely "Speckels" in a sugar sense.

A few years later, Speckels and his sons built a railroad, the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley. Scores of merchants in San Francisco subscribed for stock. At that time the San Joaquin Valley was suffering from high freight rates and every form of monopolistic railroad domination. Mr Speckels was the "savior of the people." Rights of way, depot sites, stock subscriptions, everything else, were easy. The Santa Fe system now includes the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley road from San Francisco to Bakersfield. There is no record that the Speckels family lost anything in the transaction.

Then the Speckels family became interested in the San Francisco gas situation. The Municipal Gas Company was organized, pro bono publico, of course. Again there is no record that the Speckels family lost in this transaction.

The history of the Oceanic Steamship Company supplies another evidence that the Claus Speckels does not cultivate disinterestedness in its alleged public and patriotic movements. The sugary name of Speckels attracted large sums of money, outside of the Speckels treasury, for the purchase of Oceanic stock. The steamship company gave in return some beautifully engraved certificates. Those certificates at one possessed a certain value in markets of the world. By some process the stock gradually depreciated in value. Assessments were called. The business of the steamship company continued to decline and the steamers discontinued the Australian run. A prevalent opinion is that the depreciation of stock and decline of business was one of those carefully planned strategies by which the man with the longest purse eventually must win.

We are reminded that Mr. Claus Speckels in former days when sugar planting and sugar making were his particular hobbies claimed that his son, Rudolph, in conspiracy with another son, August, held the old man up for half a million dollars. For this Claus Speckels denounced his sons and refused to pardon them until old age and a sudden burst of patriotism induced him to join Rudolph in their plans to establish a rival street railway system in San Francisco by a scheme of co-operation with the labor unions and the district attorney's office to discredit the United Railroads and possibly to confiscate its franchises.

It is recalled too, that when Rudolph Speckels viewed with jealous eyes the large amounts of money that were fattening Thomas H. William's bank account from the race track at Emeryville, he became prominent in the organization of a rival track.

Once more let it be remembered that Mr Rudolph Speckels, who is one of the heaviest realty owners in San Francisco and as Mr Honey tells us, pays \$3,500 a month taxes on his realty, was among the first to take advantage of the earthquake and fire of April, 1906, by rising his rents enormously, and thereby greatly increasing the cost of living for the wage earner whose champion he now pretends to be.

We are reminded also that Mr Rudolph Speckels was the sole person in San Francisco to raise a voice in dissatisfaction at the settlement by arbitration of the last street car strike previous to the one which has now been pulverized by Mr Calhoun's firm attitude. It apparently did not suit Mr Speckels's book for the Carmen's Union and the United Railroads to be at peace.

It is a safe gamble that whenever the Speckels family, individually and collectively, works pro bono publico, it will be two for the Speckels contingent and one for the other fellow, somehow, every time.—Los Angeles Graphic.

The Evening Bulletin

Of San Francisco,
NOW only 25c a Month
if you mention this paper
ORDER NOW.

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Sacramento, Calif., May 23, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Paolo Francisco, of Amador City, county of Amador, State of California, do hereby claim, as his claim, certain lands in California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1972, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of N E 1/4 and S W 1/4 of N E 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 7 N., R. 14 E., and S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Section No. 33, in Township No. 8 N., Range No. 14 E., M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim, said land before the register and receiver at U. S. Land Office in Sacramento, on Monday, the 12th day of August 1907, Calif.

His names as witnesses: Thomas A. Chiehlizola, Frank Knowlton, Ed. M. Culbert of Amador City, Calif., and W. Blakeley, of Drytown, Calif.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of August, 1907.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.

First publication May 31, '07.

Notice of Delinquent Sale

of the Jose Gulch Mining Company a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, for the sale of its principal place of business at Butte Basin, Amador county, California, and having its works and property at the same place.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on said stock, to wit: The several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
F. H. Armstrong	199	3000	\$150 00
John Armstrong	198	500	25 00
Mary Armstrong	232	200	10 00
Fannie Armstrong	233	200	10 00
Jack Armstrong	234	200	10 00
Ward Armstrong	235	200	10 00
Ruth Armstrong	236	200	10 00
A. H. Broad	202	2600	130 00
Mrs J. M. Broad	240	200	10 00
Ursula E. Broad	243	200	10 00
Mrs M. A. Coheour	36	50	2 50
Mrs M. A. Coheour	178	5	25 00
J. D. Elder	56	1000	50 00
F. M. Farwell	145	500	25 00
F. M. Farwell	146	500	25 00
F. M. Farwell	218	2000	100 00
W. H. Gaines	251	2250	112 50
Mary Kinser	228	200	10 00
Mary Kinser	69	200	10 00
M. Kinser	195	300	15 00
M. Kinser	229	100	5 00
M. Kinser	231	17	85 00
M. Kinser	250	2174	108 70
W. D. Kinser	134	100	5 00
W. D. Kinser	226	250	12 50
J. P. Little	17	500	25 00
J. P. Little	12	2500	125 00
K. S. Miller	71	1000	50 00
E. O. Miller	232	2870	135 50
Dan McPhee	260	60	3 00
Jos. Martyn	103	200	10 00
Jos. Martyn	184	20	1 00
Richard			

TIRED, BURNING FEET

Most people have them this month, especially after an outing and a long tramp.

Get some of

RUHSER'S FOOT POWDER

It works like a charm and makes your feet feel cool, light and easy. Next time use it freely before you go for a walk.

25c per Box at

RUSHER'S

CITY PHARMACY.

Jackson, Cal.

Board of Education.

The board of education completed its session of thirteen days last week. Besides the list of graduates for the grammar grades, as printed last week, the following proceedings were had:

Library supplemental books and apparatus were classified.

Revised the course of study and made list of grammar school graduates to be sent for engrossment.

Renewal of grammar school certificates were granted to the following named applicants: Wm. Fuller, Glendora M. Burns Palmer, Minnie Isola, Addie E. Phillips Joyce, Mary E. Robinson, Lottie Braddy, Ida M. Newell. Miss Cora Wrigglesworth and Mrs. Georgia B. Caldwell were granted permanent certificates.

High school certificate of James Keith was renewed.

Miss R. Myers and Miss M. Cochran were granted recommendations for state documents to accompany normal school diplomas.

Moved and carried that the list of library books as prepared by the board be adopted, and that the superintendent have the same printed in loose leaf folder form.

At request of Miss Raab and Mr. Ball, the pupils in the last grammar grade examination are permitted to take the examination in August, when the teachers' examination is held.

Board recommended the continuation of the system of writing introduced by Frank A. Kent in the primary and grammar schools.

A. Caminetti addressed the board in relation to the new law passed at the last session relating to grammar grade post graduate course of study in the public schools. After discussion the board held that it was compulsory to adopt this course. One year was decided upon. The branches of study are as follows:

English—"Lady of the Lake," "Alhambra," "Ivanhoe," "Classic Myths." One or two days in composition and the rest in English per week.

Mathematics.—Algebra to quadratics.

General history.

Spelling.—General review.

Text books were adopted as follows: Barnes' General History. Algebra—Wills Algebra.

Having received a large consignment of extra choice olives, 75c per gal. or 20c qt. Call and try them. V. Giannini & Co.

Dr. E. L. Phillips office is at his residence, on Hamilton tract, opposite California hotel.

P. Maroucci, of the Broadway hotel, has purchased a lot of the old lumber from the old Freeman residence on Broadway, and is using it in building a sleeping house on the hotel lot, separate from the hotel.

According to the Insurance Press the sum paid out for life insurance in Amador county during the year 1906 was as follows: Jackson, \$4000; Plymouth, \$2105; Sutter Creek, \$3000; total \$9105.

Lester Greenwood, who has been in this neighborhood for over a week, was contemplating going up into the mountains last Tuesday for a protracted stay for his health. Monday, however, he received word that his mother had fallen down a flight of stairs at her home in San Francisco, breaking one arm and bruising her up otherwise, and that she had been taken to one of the hospitals for treatment. He therefore had to give up his mountain trip, and left for the city Tuesday.

The board of supervisors will meet next Monday for general business, also as a board of equalization for receiving the assessment roll of the current year. As many changes in assessment of property values have been made this year, it is likely that there will be more applications for reductions than for many years past. Several of the mines heretofore have been raised heavily. It cannot be because they are looking better than last year, for they are not as a rule. There will no doubt be an effort made to cut down these increased valuations.

Stockholders in the Higginson lease at Goldfield are jubilant over the announcement that the mine is shipping 20 tons of ore every other day of the average value of between \$250 and \$300. Daily shipments are looked for shortly. The era of dividends is about to dawn. The lease has until October to run, and in that time it is expected to take out half a million of dollars, which would leave the stockholders considerably ahead in the speculation.

W. M. Fuller, formerly of Scottsville in this county, but now superintendent of the Ramsey-Cornstock, at Ramsey, Nev., writes that he has struck the ledge at the 270 level, and it looks even better than in the levels above. Everything indicates a big paying mine.

ITALIAN PICNIC.

A Good Attendance—Red Flag Agitators Mar the Day's Pleasure.

The picnic in honor of Italian independence—which is usually held on the first Sunday in June, but was originally set this year for the 16th, and on account of unfavorable weather was postponed to the 23rd—came off on the latter date according to programme. The day was everything that could be desired, just an ideal day for an outing. The attendance was large; many thought it was fully up to the average of recent years, notwithstanding that the change of date, in the opinion of some, might have worked prejudicially. It was roughly estimated that from 1200 to 1500 were on the grounds during the festivities.

The procession arrived on the grounds—the Fuller grove, just beyond Martell station—about nine o'clock, accompanied by the Sutter brass band, all under the marshaling of G. Peterlin, with M. Santo as aid. Reaching the grand stand, Wm. Tam, as president of the day, made a short address of welcome. After music by the band, J. Fugazi of San Francisco, was introduced as the orator in Italian. He was attentively listened to by those conversant with that language. W. G. Snyder then addressed the assembly in English, making a terse and appropriate speech.

At the close of his address an interruption took place, not on the program, which tended to throw a damper upon the day's pleasure. Chas. DeMolli, the socialist agitator, with the badge of his creed in the shape of a red necktie, was there, with from ten to fifteen of his followers, all wearing the same crimson colored insignia. As soon as the regular speaking was concluded DeMolli jumped on the platform, without asking permission of any one, and commenced a wild harangue in Italian. He was much excited, and started off with denouncing the previous speakers as belonging to or siding with the capitalist class; that not a word had been said for the poor down-trodden men who risked their lives in the mines.

As soon as the drift of his talk was understood, there was a commotion, Fugazi told him in a mild way that the exercises were through. Others spoke up, telling him he had no right to interfere. In the confusion, he appealed to the chairman, W. Tam, for permission to address the crowd. The presiding officer, however, would have none of it, and told him bluntly that he must not talk, at the same time instructing the band to play the closing piece. This ended the socialist interruption at that time. DeMolli stated that he had traveled 157 miles purposely to address them. The injection of his crazy-quilt creed into the proceedings angered all the promoters of the picnic, and the resentment continued throughout the day.

The socialists were not satisfied with this first rebuff. They withdrew from the platform, and a bunch of them gathered in front of the bar where liquors were being dispensed. After a brief consultation among themselves, a drygoods box was procured, and placed under the shade of the canvas. DeMolli mounted this and again started to tongue lash the crowd. He did not get far, however, the opposition was intensified by this second attempt to disturb the harmony of the day. He was requested to desist in language that could not be mistaken. A small riot seemed imminent for a while. Finally A. Ginocchio stepped up to the agitator and told him to quit. He thereupon gave up the notion of talking at that time, but stated he would address them in the evening.

No effort was made to arrest the disturber. A. Laverone was the only peace officer on the ground at the time. It was not in his township and nothing was done beyond informing him that he had better change his tactics.

The amusement program in the afternoon consisted of dancing on the spacious platform, a baseball game between the Jackson athletic club team and the Volcano nine, and the blue rock shooting, for several prizes. The spectators and patrons were fairly divided between these attractions. The baseball game resulted in a victory for Jackson with a score of 11 to 14. The number of the runs made indicated indifferent playing. The score was as follows:

Volcano.— ab r b b sb po a e
Kauffman, c - 4 3 1 4 2 2
Brignoli, 2d b - 5 3 4 2 4 2
Bradshaw, s - 5 1 2 2 0 4
Lagomarsino, p - 5 0 3 1 0 2
Giannini, of - 5 0 1 0 2 0 1
Woodford, rf - 5 0 0 2 0 2 0
Boro, 3d b - 5 1 2 1 5 3 2
Tam, 1st b - 5 1 1 1 2 1 0
Grillo, 1st b - 5 2 1 2 5 2 0

Totals 41 11 15 10 24 16 6

Jackson.— ab r b b sb po a e
D. Porter, of 4 3 2 3 1 0 2
Thomas, 1st b - 6 2 1 3 6 2 1
Connors, 1f - 5 2 3 2 2 1 1
Vela, c - 4 1 2 2 14 1 0
Doane, p 3d b - 6 0 1 0 0 2 0
Miller, 3d b - 3 1 1 0 1 0 2
W. Fortner, ss 5 1 2 1 1 2 2
Martini, 2d b - 5 1 2 1 1 3 0
Arditto, rf - 5 3 4 2 0 0 0
Fields, p - 2 0 0 0 1 2 0

Totals 45 11 18 14 27 13 8

Summary.

Homer Run—Vela. Two base hits—Connors 2, Arditto 2, Brignoli 2, Boro, Martini, Kauffman. First base on Balls—Off Lagomarsino 4, off Fields 1. Left on Bases—Jackson 7, Volcano 9. Struck Out—By Doane 10, Lagomarsino 4, Fields 3. Innings pitched by Doane—5 1-3 Innings. Runs off Doane 5. Double Play—Brignoli unassisted. Passed Balls—Kauffman 1. Hit by pitcher—Kauffman. Time of Game—2 hours and 42 minutes. Umpire—F. Soracco. Scorer—R. W. Scott.

Runs by Innings.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Jackson - 1 6 0 2 0 2 2 1 -14
Volcano - 0 0 1 0 3 5 0 2 0 -11

The ice cream, liquor bar, and other refreshments were liberally patronized. Whether the receipts came up to expectations, or equalled those of previous years we have not learned.

Dancing was kept up until midnight. About nine o'clock DeMolli, the agitator, according to his statement, showed up on the ground and prepared to harangue the people. Sheriff Gregory had heard of his threat to that effect, and was on hand. DeMolli went so far as to mount the box, and commenced to talk. The sheriff went up to him and told him to quit, that if he didn't he would arrest him. He wanted to know what for, and was then informed on a charge of disturbing the peace. He concluded under the circumstances that he did not want to talk as badly as he thought after all. He wanted to know if he had to get off the grounds, and was told no, that as long as he behaved himself he had as much right there as anyone else. He shook hands with the officer, as if thankful for the plain heart to heart talk he had received, bid him good-bye, saying that he was going to leave Amador county for good.

The receipts from all sources amounts to over \$1300, and the expenses will swallow up the entire amount. The balance will not be more than a few dollars one way or the other.

Lots of Snow.

C. E. Froelich came down from the mountains Monday. He went up for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of driving stock to the high ranges near the summit. He found the snow line about seven miles above Ham's station. At Corral flat the snow was 8 feet deep in the roadway, and hard and solid. The weather was cold, having little appreciable effect in reducing the snow. Not for many years has the season been so late. With a few days of real warm weather the white mantle would disappear at a rapid rate. Not until toward the middle of July will it be advisable to drive stock into the high altitudes.

For scratches, burns, cuts, insect bites and the many little hurts common to every family, DeWitt's Carbolized Vitch Hazel Salve is the best remedy. It is soothing, cooling, clean and healing. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Application of Joseph Isola to be naturalized, admitted upon testimony of W. Tam and L. Poggi.

J. D. Nichols vs. Ida May Nichols. —Final decree of divorce granted.

Application of Andrea Comatti to become a citizen. William Tam and John Davitto examined as witnesses, and further hearing continued until Sept. 11.

Application of Michele Fanchiano to become a citizen. William Tam and Frank Valro examined as witnesses. Admitted.

Estate of Bernard Isaac.—Confirmation of sale of 80 acre tract in Alpine county.

Estate of Mary Thomson.—Testimony partially taken, and further hearing continued until June 28.

H. E. Potter vs. T. C. Judkins.—Set for trial June 28.

Estate of John W. Wayland.—July 6 appointed for proving will, and application of W. A. Bennetts for letters of testamentary.

Estate of Giuseppe Viale.—Sale of personal property confirmed.

New Cases.

Estate and guardianship of Mary Margaret Ludt, a minor six years of age.—R. J. Ludt, father of said minor, petitions for letters of guardianship. Estate consists of an undivided house and lot in Amador City, and a certificate in the Realty Company of San Francisco.

Estate of Dominick Cross.—Deceased died in Amador county on the 27th of April of this year, leaving personal property valued at \$820, and real property in Italy of unknown value. Rose Cross, the widow of deceased petitions for letters, and resides in Sutter Creek.

For scratches, burns, cuts, insect bites and the many little hurts common to every family, DeWitt's Carbolized Vitch Hazel Salve is the best remedy. It is soothing, cooling, clean and healing. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Buggy Overtuned.

Sunday morning school superintendent W. H. Greenhalgh started in a buggy with his wife and child for Shenandoah valley, intending to take Mrs. Greenhalgh and the infant to relatives in that section. In going down Sutter hill, he met a peddler's wagon, the driver of which kept in the middle of the road. In trying to pass, the buggy was crowded into a ditch, resulting in a capsize. The buggy turned a clean somersault, and all occupants were dumped out, the baby underneath the buggy. After extricating themselves, it was found that neither Mr. Greenhalgh nor his wife were seriously hurt. The former received a few slight bruises. Mrs. Greenhalgh was unhurt. It was feared at first that the child was less fortunate. They remained in Sutter Creek that day, and returned home in the evening. The infant gave no signs of being seriously harmed, and was playing as usual the following day. The horse also was unharmed. The buggy, however, was badly demoralized; shafts broken, top torn and the harness also damaged. On Tuesday Mr. Greenhalgh made the trip to Shenandoah, leaving his wife and child there for a visit of a few weeks or so.

Fireworks on July 4th, 1907.

Numerous requests having been made by the young people of Jackson for permission to use fireworks on July 4th within the corporate limits of the city of Jackson, it has been decided to permit the use of ordinary fireworks on said day only from day light until 10 o'clock in the morning and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night. Care must be taken not to discharge explosives in vacant lots or near buildings or inflammable materials.

Dated, Jackson, Cal., June 28, 1907.

U. S. Gartinari,
Geo. A. Kirkwood,
Wm. Tam,
Harry Leam,
W. M. Penry.—City Trustees.

Code Commissionership.

Judge Davis, who has held over as Code Commissioner since last May, is to prepare the new index of the laws from 1850 to 1907, and practically to flush up the important work of the commission before the winter. He is also to make a report of suggestions as to reforms in procedure, probably in the line of avoiding the present interminable delays of legislation. The following correspondence between Governor Gillett and Judge Davis shows the scope of the work outlined.

June 24, 1907.—Hon. John F. Davis, Code Commissioner. My Dear Judge:—Referring to our conversation in which you stated that you could not give the time in attendance as Code Commissioner upon another session of the Legislature demanded under the provisions of the statute, but were ready to finish whatever other work of the commission I might indicate, I would like to have you prepare the index to the laws from 1850 to 1907, inclusive, prepare a codification of the present laws concerning the government of municipal corporations, and make a report of such reforms of civil and criminal procedure generally as you may advise, together with a suggestion of the best methods of attaining the same. I would like to have you take as much time as you need to accomplish this important work, and, if necessary, am willing to reappoint you for that purpose.

Very sincerely,
J. N. Gillett.

San Francisco, June 25, 1907.—To the Governor, State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal. My dear Governor:—I have yours of the 24th inst., and thank you very much for this expression of confidence. I shall at once proceed to complete the work of the new index of the laws from 1850 to 1907, inclusive, and to perform the other work outlined in your letter. I can finish up this work by the first of next October. There will be no need of a re-appointment for this purpose, but I think it only right to give you in advance this indication of the time needed, so that you may be ready to appoint a successor at that time. With best wishes,

Very sincerely,
John F. Davis.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for many years, to be a reliable and trustworthy businessman, a man of integrity and honesty, in all his business transactions, and capable of carrying out any obligations made by him.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The McCutchen Failure.

W. A. Anderson, an attorney of Woodland, representing the interests of L. Rosenberg, one of the creditors of McCutchen, came up from Woodland Wednesday, on business concerning the affairs of the bankrupt. While here he met with attorneys representing other heavy creditors, and arrangements were made to file a petition by the creditors for the purpose of having McCutchen declared insolvent. The attaching creditors represented by the board of trade of San Francisco, will probably get judgment in a day or two, if they have not already done so. The petition for involuntary insolvency will likely be filed the latter part of this week, and its effect will be to immediately dissolve the attachment, and also set aside the judgment in favor of those creditors, and bring all the creditors on a share alike basis. Mr. McCutchen has been rusticated at a point on the coast in Marin county. All attempts to compromise with the creditors have failed, and there seems no other recourse than to go through the bankruptcy court.

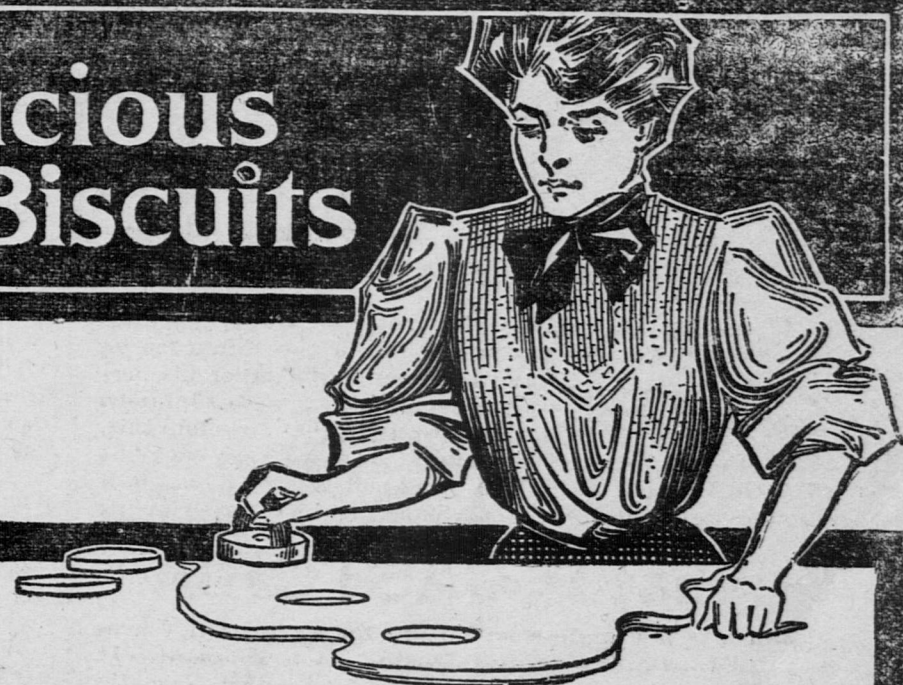
WANTED.

NIGHT SHIFT BOSS, either single or married, for Gold mine in Siskiyou county operating a ten stamp mill. Must be a first-class miner and experienced in handling men. One who has had experience with pumps preferred. Wages \$3.00 per day; board \$20 per month. Good location; steady job. Address at once with record and references.

THE MORRISON-CARLOCK G. M. CO.,
21 Fort Jones, Cal.

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation. Doan's Regulators operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation, 25c. Ask your druggist for them.

Delicious Hot-Biscuits



On every home table there may be served every day a plate of pure, healthful, delicious hot-biscuits by following the "CLEVELAND" Cook. There is no economy in saving a few cents by using Alum Baking Powders. The cheap alum baking powders work sure injury to the health. Enjoy the purest of home cooking by using

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

Made from a Superior grade of Pure Cream of Tartar

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds.—John A. Rose to P. S. Goodman, 150 acres, 15-7-11, \$10. U. S. Gregory (sheriff) to R. Webb, lot 4 block 30, June, under foreclosure.

R. Webb to Thomas Carpenter, lot 4 block 30, June, \$400.

E. C. Voorheis to W. J. McGee, all mineral rights, etc., under surface of lot 11 block 1, Sutter Creek, \$10.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.—Buich to Hosking.

Buich to Kelly.

Certificate of Redemption.—W. S. Lyle, Fugos quartz mine and mill, taxes of 1903 and 1901, \$142.07.

Mrs. M. Molino, lot 53 block 6, Jackson, \$23.18, taxes of 1901.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

Roberts—Dwyer Wedding.

A pretty wedding took place yesterday morning in the parlors of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. Dwyer on Court street, the contracting parties being Louis G. Roberts and Miss Agnes Dwyer, both of Jackson. The ceremony was performed at ten o'clock, the Rev. J. J. Gleeson officiating. There were quite a number present to witness the wedding; most of them being relatives or close friends of the contracting parties.

Miss Julia Ginocchio was bridesmaid, and Will Green acted as best man. The ceremony over that lurked the happy pair in a life-long partnership. They received the congratulations of those present, and many elegant and useful gifts were showered upon the bride. A sumptuous wedding feast followed the nuptial ceremony. In the afternoon the pair accompanied by Julia Ginocchio, Mary Doyle and Will Green, were driven in a carriage to Valley Springs, where they took the afternoon train bound for a honeymoon trip to Los Angeles and other points.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Dwyer, with whom she has lived from early childhood. The groom is a clerk at the Globe hotel. His relatives live in Plymouth, where he was raised. Both are popular and a host of acquaintances wish them a long and pleasant matrimonial life. Upon the completion of their wedding tour they will make their home in Jackson.

When you feel the need of a pill take a DeWitt's Little Early Riser. Small pill, safe pill, sure pill. Easy to take—pleasant and effective. Drives away headaches. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Drop in and see my new store foot of Broadway, Jackson. While not being fitted up entirely, I am prepared to fill all orders promptly, will prepare to carry a full line of fruits and vegetables in a few days. Look for my ad in next weeks issue.

B. C. O'NEILL.

MINING NOTES.

Amador Queen.—Geo. Hambrie has secured a lease on the Amador Queen No. 2, in Murphy's gulch, from W. N. Bardus, and will proceed to exploit the same. This mine has been worked for rich pockets for a number of years by different parties. Some have been well repaid for the labor and capital invested therein. Hambrie has just returned from San Francisco, where he was engaged in teaming. The unsettled conditions have caused him to leave at least until matters simmer down to a more workable basis.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson postoffice June 27, 1907.

Palolo Aranzino, Virgilio Baldassari, G. O. Mijorancevic, M. Mag-nani (2).

BLUE ROCK SHOOTING.

At Italian Picnic last Sunday.

Following is the score in the blue rock shooting. There were five events; for each one four prizes were offered. \$5 for each event being offered, and entrance money of \$1 being added to make up the prizes. The highest scorers took the prizes:

First event—20 shots each:

Leverone - 14 Wilson - 5
Del Porto - 18 Voorheis - 1
Norman - 16 H Stark - 13
W Norman - 13 F Pease - 12
D Oneto - 12 W C Hess - 16
Will Roberts - 10 F Cardinelli 1
F Valro - 9 J Garbarini 13
W Martell - 11 Asbury - 9

Second event—

Leverone - 13 T K Norman 15
Stark - 9 Del Porto - 18
W Roberts - 11 D Oneto - 13
Maroucci - 11 J Esola - 9
F Valro - 13 W Hess - 17
J Garbarini - 14 J Asbury - 15

Third event—

T K Norman - 18 Del Porto - 17
Dan Bona - 11 W C Hess - 15
J Asbury - 11 Leverone - 10
Valro - 8

Fourth event—

Leverone - 19 J Asbury - 17
T K Norman - 17 W C Hess - 14
Del Porto - 13

Fifth event—

W C Hess - 15 Leverone - 11
Norman - 18 J Asbury - 9
Del Porto - 16 J Garbarini 10

Prizes were rewarded as follows:

Dal Porto \$17.75; T K Norman \$11.75; Leverone \$10.50; W C Hess \$15.12½; J. Garbarini \$6; J Asbury \$4.87½; D. Bono; \$1.50 Stark \$1.75; W. Norman \$1.75. Total \$71. Adams system of distribution.

Bert Barber, of Elton, Wis., says "I have only taken four doses of your kidney and bladder pills and they have done for me more than any other medicine has ever done. I am still taking the pills as I want a perfect cure." Mr. Barber refers to DeWitt's kidney and bladder pills, which are unequalled for backache, weak kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and all urinary troubles. A weeks treatment for 25c. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Acknowledgment blanks for notaries, specially printed for Amador county, may be had at the Ledger office. Price 50c per packet of 50.

Applicants for Naturalization.

On Saturday last the first hearing took place in this county under the new naturalization laws, in the superior court. Frank Duryea, a deputy district attorney of the United States' court, was present, and conducted the examination. There were eight applicants posted, but of these only three appeared.

Those examined were Andre Comatti, Joseph Isola and M. Fanchiano, all natives of Italy. They were all put through a searching examination touching their educational qualifications, their devotion to the republican form of government. They were closely questioned as to whether they belonged to any anarchistic society. The federal official had evidently been posted about the red flag adherents, and their headquarters, and many inquiries were directed in this channel.

Not only the applicants but likewise the witnesses were put through a rigid examination.

Of the three examined, two were admitted to citizenship, Isola and Fanchiano, and the case of Andrea Comatti, of Jackson, was deferred for further hearing until September 14, to which date also the hearing of the other applications was also postponed, namely, Giovanni Cuneo and Carlo Botto of Jackson, August Borelli of Sutter Creek, Luigi Veglia of Drytown, and Gaetano Valro of Jackson.

While the questioning was of a far more thorough character than that under the old law, still it was not as severe as many thought it would be. It was fair and just both from the standpoint of the applicant and the interests of the government. Nevertheless, it will doubtless have a tendency to discourage aliens from applying for final papers until they have become well posted in regard to the principles of this government, and have acquired the requisite knowledge of the English language.

It is reported that the I. & E. railroad, or a controlling interest in the stock, has changed hands within the past few days. The men who have had control have disposed of their interests, to whom we have not learned. In this connection it is said the prospect of extending the road to the timber belt in the mountains has improved. Whether work will commence this season, or be deferred until next year is uncertain.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature

Cast H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 317 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, all alone, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, overworked, debilitated, nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, only famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections, whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—printed in plain English. This frank and open publicity places these medicines in a class all by themselves, and is the best guaranty of their merit. They cannot be classed as patent or secret medicines for they are neither—being of known composition.

Dr. Pierce feels that he can afford to take the afflicted into his full confidence and lay all the ingredients of his medicines freely before them because these ingredients are such as are endorsed and most strongly praised by scores of the most eminent medical writers as cures for the diseases for which the medicines are recommended. Therefore, the afflicted do not have to rely alone upon Dr. Pierce's recommendation as to the curative value of his medicines for certain easily recognized diseases.

A glance at the printed formula on each bottle will show that there is nothing harmful or habit-forming drugs enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines, they being wholly compounded of glyceric extracts of the roots of native American forest plants. These are best and safest for the cure of most lingering, chronic diseases. Dr. R. V. Pierce can be consulted FREE, by addressing him at Buffalo, N. Y., and all communications are regarded as sacredly confidential.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, one tiny "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

STAGE FRIGHT.

The Way Henry Miller Rendered a Well Studied Line.
In Toronto, almost his first appearance on the stage, I was cast for the Earl of Shrewsbury in "Amy Robsart." The title sounded imposing, and I felt quite important, although I had but a single line to speak. In answer to Queen Elizabeth's command, "I charge thee, my Lord of Shrewsbury, arrest that man," I was called upon to reply, "Whom does your grace mean?"

My perturbation over that line was probably more serious than anything in my subsequent career. What emphasis to give, what intonation to use, what manner to assume, gave me greater concern than I felt later over an interpretation of Hamlet. I repeated the line a thousand times, stressing first one word and then another, using this intonation and that, and getting into every grade and shade of meaning. With what result? So far as I could learn afterward, I did not speak it at all on the opening night. The leader of the orchestra was the first person I bronched on the subject.

"How did I speak my line?" I asked him after the play, longing for the encouragement none had vouchsafed to volunteer.

"I didn't hear you say anything at all," was his disheartening rejoinder. And neither did any one else whom I could discover.—Henry Miller in Bohemian.

MISTAKEN OCCUPATIONS.

Do Not Continue in a Pursuit For Which You Are Not Fitted.

There is, in these alert days of competition, of quick opening and closing of places where bread may be earned and a path in which to go forward secured, no time for doing anything that one can't or that is of no moment when accomplished. Know for a certainty that never half the harm has come from a firm and dignified refusal to enter upon or to continue in a pursuit not fitted to one as from engaging in such pursuits. What loss the world would have sustained had Handel consented to become a lawyer, Turner to become a barber, Claude Lorraine a pastry cook, Schiller a surgeon, Pascal a teacher of dead languages, as was intended by relatives. But, great as would have been the loss to the world, the loss to these men themselves would have been far greater.

Doubtless thousands of crimes which have ruined an incalculable number of lives could be traced to mistaken occupations. Joy and delight in one's work mean progress, and progress and its result and satisfaction mean a nobler life than stagnation and partial or entire failure could fashion. Doing the thing one can is working for morality and toward perfection on all the planes of life, physical, mental, spiritual.—Lida A. Churchill in the Delineator.

GOOD TABLE MANNERS

Art In Which the English Claim to Be Supreme.

SNEER AT OTHER NATIONS.

Germany, France and America, Say the Britons, Cannot Compare With Them in Good Form at Meals—Use of the Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin.

Let it be admitted that our army is a failure, has never won a victory and never will; admitted that our navy would have difficulty in sweeping six combined great powers off the sea; admitted that we cannot act up to the French standard or trade up to the German or hustle up to the American or cheat up to the Greek. But we cherish our little pride and prejudice. The Englishman regards himself and is generally regarded as the best dressed man in the world. He also plumes himself on having the best table manners. To the Frenchman may be conceded the supremacy in the preparation of food, while the production of it owing to the decay of our agriculture may be left to such outlying places as Siberia and Chicago.

But when it comes to the eating of food the Englishman asserts his supremacy, for if the highest art of being to eat the highest etiquette of eating should be the triumphant pretense that one is not eating at all. And here the Englishman wins. He can eat his way through a seven course meal quite unobtrusively. It was not always so.

Lord Chesterfield, as I have been reminded by Mr. Philip Welby's edition of the "Advice to His Son," sketches the awkward man who "holds his knife, fork and spoon differently from other people, eats with his knife to the great danger of his mouth, picks his teeth with his fork and puts his spoon, which has been in his throat twenty times, into the dishes again. If he is to carve, he never hits the joint, but in his vain efforts to cut through the bone scatters the sauce in everybody's face. He generally dabs himself with soup and grease, though his napkin is commonly stuck through a buttonhole."

This napkin is a test of table manners, and the nice conduct of the English caught the attention recently of the German emperor, who saw one of his guests tucking the napkin under a chin. "Do you want to be shaved?" was the imperial question. England's supremacy—in the matter of spoons—lies in the spoon. An Englishman is taught to take soup from the side of the spoon. And he is the only man on earth who emerges from soup with the white shirt front of a blameless dimer and without the aid of a tuckered napkin. He lays the napkin across his knees and uses it when necessary without ostentation.

That discreet conduct of the knife is the Englishman's pride and prejudice at table. There is no nation which (in its upper middle classes) reaches the English standard of the nice conduct of the knife, though we are assured that in the highest circles—among amirs, shahs, sultans, dukes and millionaires—there is a beautiful uniformity of deportment. Our insular instinct is to make the knife as inconspicuous as possible, for there is some suggestion of brutality in the slicing of bits of corpses that are doomed to keep our vile bodies alive.

No such feeling restrains the German eater, and the French diner is scarcely less sensitive. The German who feeds in the average restaurant will shovel his food into his mouth with the blade of his knife and when in a difficulty will cram it down with the handle, nor has he the least scruple about depositing the rejected residue upon the floor. Moreover, the continental eater the knife enters into conversation. It is retained imploringly to the ceiling, and— heaven!—it is brought into strange circles of argument. It is used to point the conclusion at the very breast of the fellow diner.

When you see a man waving his knife at table, you may be sure he is an alien. "We wear no swords here," says Sir Lucius O'Toole says, nor do we argue with knives at table.

The English knife, with all its blood-thirsty suggestions, is reduced to the lowest and least obtrusive office. It is not even dug into the saltcellar, for England has reached the delicacy of salt spoons, and only in a solo restaurant will she give you the real savor of the continent by providing saltcellars without spoons. You shove your knife into the salt and dream of Paris, Bohemia, the gray life in which "you dip your fingers in the pot."

England has suppressed the knife at table. The Englishman does not use it for argument or menace or persuasion or even for the taking of salt. His table manners enjoin that the knife shall never be raised. The properly conducted knife at table never reaches forty-five degrees above the horizontal.

Unfortunately the American goes a little too far in the desire to avoid the obtrusive use of the knife and takes refuge in obtrusive concealment. Many Americans will slice their meat with the knife, lay the knife by the side of the plate and put the pieces into the mouth with the fork held in the right hand. Now, this is injustice to the knife, which has its modest function.—London Chronicle.

Amphibious Man.

Man becomes almost amphibious in certain regions. Temperature permitting, he swims as well, dives better, than many animals—better, for instance, than any dogs. The Greek sponge fishers and the Arab divers must have spent almost as keen below water as that of the sea otter. They have even learned by practice to control the consumption of the air supply in their lungs. The usual time for a hippopotamus to remain below water is five minutes. The pearl fisher can remain below two and a half minutes. In a tank a diver has remained under water for four minutes. But temperature marks the limits of man's amphibious habits.—London Spectator.

Would Keep It Down.

The late Bishop Dudley of Kentucky could administer a delicate rebuke, but usually took pains that the point should be obvious. A wealthy but unusually stingy member of his church told him he was going abroad. "I have never been on the ocean," said the old skinflint to the bishop, "and I should like to know something that will keep me from getting seasick." "You might swallow a nickel," responded the bishop.

A Slight Error.

A prominent surgeon, lecturing a class of students, said: "I was so excited at my first operation that I made a mistake." "A serious one, sir?" asked a student. "Oh, no," the surgeon answered. "I only took off the wrong leg."—San Antonio Express.

The glutton is always thinking of what he is going to eat, the dyspeptic of what he has just eaten.

WORK OF THE LUNGS.

What Has Happened When an Athlete Gets "Windied."

The football match is stopped. "Man hurt." "Take time off," these are the expressions to be heard when a player is "windied." But why has he collapsed? Why is he gasping for air? A few facts concerning the lungs will explain matters.

You have 200 cubic inches of air in your chest, and you only breathe out at each expiration about twenty to thirty of these. Try as hard as you can, you are unable to breathe out all the air. It would be bad for you if you could, for your lungs are in a kind of grip. Prick this, and the lungs collapse.

The footballer has had too much air knocked out of him. No wonder he gasps, for the atmosphere is pressing on his chest at the rate of fifteen pounds to the square inch. He has lost some of the air inside which should press against the pressure outside.

What about the work of the lungs? Suppose the word "laundry" is used instead. That is just the idea. The impure blood travels to the lungs quite dark red in color. The reason is that it contains much carbonic acid gas.

Try breathing through a tube into some lime water. Notice the clean water becomes milky. This gas is continually passing from the blood into the lungs.

You have to breathe six or eight times before the air reaches the bottom of the lungs. The first breath only gets to your collar stud. The oxygen you have inspired meets some carbonic acid gas, and they change places. Down the oxygen goes till it meets the air cells. Imagine a prison cell with a transparent door. The blood, as it were, can see the oxygen. Right through the skin wall the oxygen passes. The carbonic acid gas also passes out into the lungs to be expired.

What is the blood taking away? Your blood is full of small live bodies—corpuscles—and these will take as much oxygen as you can give them. The blood is so happy when it obtains some of this gas that it changes its color from dark to light red. Away it goes round the body and in a minute or two comes back to the lungs with a fresh cargo of impure gas.

In one day you breathe out 15,000 cubic inches of this impure gas. Weigh it, and there are six ounces of solid carbon. There is enough material for a dozen lead pencils. Put this fact in another way.

You will breathe out in one year 137 pounds of solid matter, perhaps as much as you weigh.

"Where does it all go?" you ask. What about the trees and shrubs? They are principally made of carbon. Perhaps a tree contains some parts of what was once man.

A microscope will show you holes on the under side of a leaf. At certain times of the day this breathed out gas from human beings enters and passes into the interior of the leaf.

Now, a leaf is green because it contains millions of chlorophyll bodies. These take the carbonic acid gas—eat, if you will, the carbon—and set the oxygen free to be rebreathed by man.—Pearson's Weekly.

REMARKABLE HORSES.

Some Clever Animals and a Wonderful New England Nag.

In his letters to Lord Granville, published by the Royal Philosophical Society, who was also greatly interested in natural history, Smithsonian, founder of the Smithsonian Institution in America, says, "London, 1818, relates how the horse of Alexander the Great, Bucephalus, would at night on hearing a blast of the trumpet from the soldiers on guard, showing the approach of the enemy, run at great speed to his master's tent and with his teeth grab the sleeping monarch and shake him until he sprang into the saddle and galloped toward the enemy."

Also that the great Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid in the eighth century in marching toward the forces of Queen Irene of Constantinople always had a number of trained Arabian horses (direct descendants of the famous horses owned by Ishmael 4,000 years ago) thrown forward as scouts, which from time to time returned to camp and by a peculiar whinny and neigh reported the proximity of the enemy.

Again, he relates the experiences of the Portuguese explorer, Albuquerque, who lived for many years in the sixteenth century on the island of St. Helena, where he and the natives taught the herds of wild horses that not only to dig potatoes, but to husk corn, and these horses descended from a herd taken there from Cappadocia in the second century, as related by the Greek historian, Philostratus.

But, to come down to the present day, it is related by a retired New England ceryman whose sands of life had nearly run out that one day on leading his horse down through a lane to a brook for a drink the animal suddenly halted, and turning its head around, grabbed up with its teeth one of its hind shoes which had just dropped off, and holding it in its mouth against a stone wall and clapped it to its hoof and with a few violent kicks nailed it on again.

A Display of Tact.

"Pa, what's tact?" "I'll tell you. If Mr. Dullwich, our minister, should some day announce that he would resign unless we raised his salary he would not show tact, but if he hinted that he intended to remain here and preach to us all his life unless we gave him a raise he would exhibit tact in the highest degree. I hope you understand."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Straight Tip.

Geek who has already wearied the guests with many songs—Now I will sing you one more song and then go home. Lady—Pardon me, but you attach much importance to the order of your programme?—Flegende Blatter.

Cruel.

Maud (before the laughing hyena's cage)—How provoking! Here we've been twenty minutes, and the hyena hasn't laughed once. Ella—Strange, and he's been eying you new hat too.

Reasonable.

His Lordship—Whatever could you have been thinking of to steal the sheep? The Prisoner—I dunno, my lord; I must ha' been woolgathering!

Knew Him.

Beggar—Kind lady! I was not always like this. Lady—No, yesterday you had the other arm tied up.—Szutok.

FRENCH RED TAPE.

A Professor, His Lobsters and Some Casks of Sea Water.

Last year a professor in one of the Paris universities resolved to study the habits of lobsters in his laboratory. As they live in salt water, the first care of the professor was, of course, to procure a supply of this medium. The common mortal will probably consider it a most simple task—to provide a few barrels of sea water. This, however, is not so in France. Sea water contains salt, and the production of salt is a source of revenue. This made it necessary for the professor to first obtain the permission of the minister of finance before he could travel and transport the water. When his application reached the ministry, a subordinate official was directed to inquire into the standing of the petitioner. This involved considerable correspondence, which passed through numerous channels and finally reached the chief of the department, who now initiated another investigation in order to ascertain why a Parisian professor should be so anxious to lower the level of the Atlantic ocean. After several weeks the inspector made a favorable report. Some days later the petitioner was notified of the favorable consideration of his request in the usual elaborate official language, accompanied by circulars giving extracts from the penal code relative to infringements of the salt monopoly.

Finally, after months of waiting, the professor was enabled to have some casks filled with salt water at a designated point on the seashore, of course under the supervision of another official, who duly issued a permit for the transportation of the liquid into the interior.

COSTLY RAZORS.

Some Gold Handled That Sell For \$50. Handles of Silver and of Ivory.

If a man were content to shave himself with a razor having a hard rubber handle, as indeed most men are, he could buy one with a blade of very excellent quality for a dollar, but there are razors far more expensive than this.

Thus there are sold razors with handles of 18 carat gold and of plain smooth finish that bring \$50 each. A pair of such razors in a plain silver box can be bought for a hundred dollars.

But \$50 is not the limit of what one may pay for a gold handled razor. If the handle were elaborately chased its cost might mount up to twice that, or \$200 for a pair.

There are also sold, among those more expensive, silver handled razors which range in price from \$6.50 to \$30 each, \$6.50 being the price for one with a plain silver handle, while those more costly have their handles more or less elaborately chased or carved.

A man who did not altogether like a hard rubber handled razor might find his fancy suited with one having a handle of ivory, and an ivory handled razor need not necessarily be expensive. A razor with a plain ivory handle can be bought for \$2. Of course and carving would add to the cost.

Costly razors are usually sold for gifts.—New York Sun.

The Age of Marriage.

The age of legal capacity to marry in England is much lower than in Italy. The English law has adopted in this respect a law of Roman and even Athenian origin, by which the ages of fourteen and twelve were fixed as the marriageable ages of males and females, respectively. In Italy the age is fixed by the civil code at eighteen for men and at sixteen for women. Formerly the age of spouses in England was as low as seven for both sexes, but such marriage was not considered perfect, for the parties might disagree to it when they arrived at the mature age of twelve or fourteen.

Poets' Themes.

The cycles of our time have whitewashed many of the vices. Poets like the earlier Swinburne practically pressed just as an expression of the love of life. Poets like Mr. Rudyard Kipling practically praised cruelty as an expression of the love of life. Poets like Mr. Henley and Mr. John Davidson have practically praised drunkenness, or violence, or obscenity as expressions of the love of life.—G. E. Chesterton in London News.

Proof Positive.

The policeman had shot a fleeing prisoner.

"It was an accident," he explained to his superior.

"What proof have you of that?" "Why, I hit him, didn't I?" rejoined the accused with an air of finality.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Surprise, All Right.

"My husband has promised to allow me to choose what I want for my birthday."

"Oh, then there will be no surprises this year."

Better Than Dying.

Teacher—Now, children, remember the text, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you die." Pupil—Please, teacher, in our family we don't. We all take castor oil next day.—Life.

A Helping Hand.

Rich Old Uncle—And remember, dear, that when I die all that I have goes to you. Niece—Thank you, uncle. Do let me give you more mince pie.—Harper's Weekly.

In Garrick's time when the weather

was warm the men in the pit took off coats and vests.

Willing to Take the Risk.

"Do you think a person can be both rich and happy?" "I don't know, but I'm willing to be used for experimental purposes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Badly Swollen.

Hewitt—Large bodies move slowly. Jewett—I don't see how you can shake your head.—New York Press.

Valorous.

An old time lord mayor of London whose sporting experience was limited rode forth one day to join the city hunt in the dense about Mr. Ryelone. Placed by his escort under a tree, his lordship heard the hounds give tongue in the distance, and the sounds grew louder and louder till one of the city scouts shouted out, "The hare comes this way, my lord." The lord mayor rose to the occasion, and drawing his sword, he exclaimed heroically: "Let him come! I thank my God I fear him not!"—Household Words.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME

APPOINTED FOR PROVING WILL ETC

In the superior court, in and for the county of Amador, state of California.

In the Matter of the estate of Mary Thomson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Saturday the 15th day of June, 1907, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, at the court room of said court, at the town of Jackson in the county of Amador, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said Mary T. Thomson, deceased, and for hearing the application of H. E. Potter for the issuance to him of letters of administration with the will annexed, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated May 29, 1907.

JOHN R. HUBERTY, clerk.

Wm. J. McGee, Attorney for petitioner.

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